MADRAS COURIER

DIEU ET MON DROIT

VOLUME XXVI. **TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1810.** **NUMBER 1269.**

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1810.

It is hereby notified that the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL will discontinue giving Audiences on Mondays and Thursdays until further notice.

AMEER BAUG, 27th Jan. 1810. — A. CAMPBELL, A. D. C.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Aldwell Taylor, to command the Northern Division of the Army during the absence of Major General Pater, and Captain Powell to be Brigade Major to Colonel Taylor.

The Reverend Mr. Smith, to officiate as Chaplain at Trichinopoly.

Lieutenant Colonel Nash, to proceed to England on sick Certificate.

Lieutenant Colonel Rowles, of the 4th Regiment Native Cavalry, to the Invalid list.

Captain Moore, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to sea, for the benefit of his health.

Lieutenant Armstrong, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, to resign the Service of the Honorable Company.

Lieutenant Fireworker Crichton, to proceed to England on sick certificate.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council considers it to be an act of public duty, to express on the return of His Majesty's 19th Regiment to the establishment of Ceylon, the sentiments of approbation and respect with which he regards the services of Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable P. Stewart, and the 19th Regiment while employed under the Presidency of Fort St. George: The 19th Regiment arrived in Travancore at a very important period of time, it eminently contributed to the suppression of the disturdances in that country: and it's conduct has invariably been distinguished by a high spirit of zeal, gallantry and discipline.

On Sunday evening anchored in the roads His Majesty's Ship Russell, Captain Caulfield, bearing the flag of His Excellency Rear Admiral Drury. The Commander in Chief received the accustomed salute from the battery of Fort St. George at sun rise yesterday morning, which was returned by the Flag Ship. Shortly after, His Excellency landed and again received the compliment of 15 guns.

The H. C. Ship City of London and the Ship Portsea returned at the same time as the Russell.

Yesterday arrived His Majesty's Frigate Piedmontaise, Captain Foote.

When this paper was put to press, the preparations for the Masquerade at the Pantheon were in full activity. It is to be on a scale of greater magnificence than any entertainment that has been known for many years. We shall endeavour to give our readers an accurate account of this Fete in our *next* publication. It would be impossible to do any thing like justice to it, were we to attempt any account of it, in a Supplementary sheet to the present number, from the circumstance of the Bangy Tappall setting off so early, as to oblige the paper to be put into the Office before 12 o'clock at Noon.

On Thursday arrived the Palmers, Captain Sidney, from Trincomallie, left the 13th Inst.

The following are the Passengers proceeding to Europe on the fleet lately despatched.

Per Marquis Wellesley:—Mrs. Roebuck,—Mrs. Maitland,—Lieutenant Colonel Norris, of the Engineers,—Mrs. Norris,—George Stratton, Esq Senior Merchant, Madras Establishment,—Lieutenant G. S. Cotter, 69th Regt.—Mr Hugh Falvey,—Mrs. Falvey, and an Infant Child,—Miss Harriet Haslewood,—Masters Freeman and William Haslewood, and Master John Westcott.

Per Castle Eden:—Mrs. Wood,—Col. Stewart,—Fownes Disney, Esq—Mrs Disney,—Capt. T. W. Chambers, 30th R[illegible] T. Aufrere, Esq. Senior Merchant, [illegible]ablishment,—Lieut. Col. A. Baillie,—Mrs. Corry, and her two Children,—Miss Sarah Disney, and Master Alexander Disney.

Per Baring:—Lieut. Newman, H. M. 25th Regt. L. D.—Capt. Rattray, ditto, 69th Regt.—Ensign Braithwait Christie, 25th Regt. N. I.—*For Columbo*: Mrs. Flower,—Miss Georgiana Henrietta Flower, and Master Charles Henry Flower.

The Packets for the above fleet remain open at the General Post Office, and will be forwarded to the port of final departure by the Honorable Company's Ship Surry and Castlereagh.

The financial resolutions given in our subsequent columns, were brought forward by Mr. Vansittart in conformity with a plan first introduced and recommended by Mr. Tierney, and adopted by Mr. Pitt, with an acknowledgment of the utility of repeating them every year. Mr. Tierney having intermitted the plan for one or two Sessions, it was taken up by Mr. George Johnstone; and, the labour which it requires having apparently exhausted the patience of that Gentleman also; Mr. Vansittart, who filled the office of Secretary of the Treasury under the late Administration and that of Lord Sidmouth, with universally acknowledged ability, in order to prevent Parliament and the Public from being deprived of a most useful monument and record, has taken the task upon himself, and executed it in the ablest and most satisfactory manner. The accuracy of Mr. Vansittart's statements was acknowledged by Mr. Huskisson. We believe too, that his resolutions are minute and comprehensive, beyond any that have been before brought forward. They present a mass of very useful and instructive facts to those who wish for a precise and accurate knowledge of the actual state of our Finances; and we recommend them particularly to the perusal of our readers.

MADRAS SPRING RACES.

SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, 24th JANUARY, 1810.

His Highness the Nabob's Purse, of £100, free for all Horses, carrying 9 stone, the best of three Mile Heats.

Major M'Dowall's, B. A. H. *Fair Play,*	1	1
Mr. Young's B. A. H. *Collector,*	3	pulled up
Mr. Abraham's B. A. H. *Albion,*	2	

ON THE SAME DAY.

The Ladies' Purse of Pagodas 360, free for all Horses, &c. Give and Take, 14 hands and aged, carrying 9 stone, the best of two Mile aeats.

Capt. O'Kelly's B. A. H. *Paddy O'Carrol,*	1	1
Mr. Balfour's B. E. M. *Emma,*	5	2
Major Macdowall's G. A. H. *Folly,*	2	3
Mr Reilly's C. A. H. *Liberty,*	3	4
Mr. Birtle's G. A. H. *Lucks All,*	4	
Mr. Balfour's C. E. H. *Trumpator,*		
Major Evans' C. A. H. *Squirrell,*		
Mr. Sampson's G. A. H. *Sweet Brier,*		

First Heat 4 min. 12 sec.
Second Heat 4 min. 18 sec.

THIRD DAY,

SATURDAY, the 27th January, 1810.

A Subscription of 100 Pagodas each, and 25 Pagodas entrance to be added to the Purse, free for all Horses, Mares, or Geldings, carrying 8, 7, Stone, one three Mile heat, the Horses to be Bona Fide the property of Subscribers.

Mr. Balfour's C. E. H. *Trumpator,*	1
Mr. Birtles' C. A. H. *Bloodsucker,*	3
Major Evans' Black A. H. *Envoy,*	distanced.
Major McDowall's B. A. H. *Fair Play,*	4
Capt. O'Kelly's B. A. H. *Paddy O'Carral,*	2
Mr. Georges' C. A. H. *Liberty,*	3

Heat ran in 6. 31.

ON THE SAME DAY.

The Handicap Plate of £. 100, free for all Horses the best of three Mile Heats.

Captain O'Kelly's C. A. H. *Loyalty Lad,*		
Mr. Birtles's G. A. H. *Lucks all,*	4	3
Major Macdowall's B. A. H. *Pine Apple*	3	2
Mr Young's G. A. H. *Traveller,*	2	distanced.
Mr. Moses's G. A. H. *Argo,*	distanced.	
Mr. Balfour's B. E. M. *Emma,*	1	1

1st Heat 6. 37.
2d do. 6. 49.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.—At Mumphuzbunder, near Chicacole, on the 5th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Taylor, of a Son.

DEATH.—On the 21st instant, aged 14 months, the daughter of Alexander Anstruther, Esq. Advocate General.

BENGAL.

DEATH.—On the 8th instant, Mr. W. B Birch, 5th Officer of the Honorable Company's Ship Lady Lushington.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—By the Rev R. C. Jackson, John Ludlow Captain in the Honorable Company's Military Service on the Bengal Establishment, to Miss Maria Jane Brown.

CEYLON.

MARRIAGE.—At Columbo, on the 4th instant, Thomas Eden, Esq [illegible] His Majesty's Ceylon Civil Service, to Miss Frances [illegible] Rodney, daughter of the Honoreble John Rodney.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—At St. James's Church, George Thornhill, Esq. Son of George Thornhill, Esq. of Diddington, in Huntingdonshire, to Miss Greene, Daughter of the late Rev. C. Greene, Hemingford, in the same county.

At the Parish Church, of St. Marylebone, by the Right Rev. Father in God Lord John Beresford, Bishop of Raphoe, Captain Beresford, of His Majesty's Ship Theseus, to Miss Molloy, of Upper Wimpole-Street.

At St. Fin Barr's Church, Cork, D. M'Arthur, Esq. of the Royal Navy, to Eliza, the Daughter of the late John Wynne, of that city.

Anne Martin, third daughter of the late Sir Henry Martin, Bart. M. P. for Southampton, and Comptroller of His Majesty's Navy.

BIRTHS.—At Forston House, the Lady Andover, wife of Captain Digby, of a son.

At Fort George, the Lady of Major Hamilton, of the 78th Regiment, of a daughter.

The Lady of Captain W. H. Dobbie, of the Royal Navy, of a daughter.

At Blithefield, Staffordshire, the Right Hon. Lady Harriet Bagot, of a son.

The Lady of R. P. Milnes, Esq. M. P. for Pontefract, of a son and heir.

At the Earl of Egremont's, in Grosvenor Square, the Lady of Sir Charles Merrick Burrell, of a son.

Mrs. J. Cumberlege, of Finchley, of a daughter.

In Montague Street, the Lady of Sir Robert Williams, Bart. M. P. of a son.

At Woolwich, the Lady of Captain Harrison, Royal Artillery, of a son.

DEATHS.—At Havorfordwest, Mr. John Moore, aged 62 years.

At his house in Jermyn-street, London, at the advanced age of 86, Sir George Baker, Bart. M. D. F. R. S. and Physician in ordinary to His Majesty. He was formerly of King's college, B. A. 1745, M. A. 1749, M. D. 1756.

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant Colonel J. Simmons, 1st Battalion 11th Regiment,—Major Lambton, 33d Regt.—Captain Hole, 25th Dragoons,—Lieutenant Adjutant J. W. Smyth, 1st Battalion 11th Regt.—Lieutenant Lethbridge, 2d Bat. 11th Regt.—Lieut. Waters, 1st Bat. 8th Regt.—Ensign Howell, 1st Bat. 8th Regt.—Ensign R. Brickhouse, 1st Bat. 8th Regt.—Ensign J. Addison, 1st Bat. 8th Regt.—Ensign A. Macintosh, 2d Bat. 14th Regt.—Ensign Corbett, 1st Bat. 8th Regt.—Ensign Shepperd, 2d Bat. 3d Regiment.

DEPARTURE.—Lieutenant G. Norman, 1st Battalion 9th Regiment.

ASIATIC MIRROR.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10, 1810.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. G. Tod, Assistant to the Secretary to the Government in the Public Department.

The Honorable C. R. Lindsay, Assistant to the Commercial Resident at Dacca.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 22, 1810.

The Vice President in Council resolves, that the situations of Commissary General and of Quarter Master General of the Army, be held by the same Officer; and that the superintendence of public Military Buildings be seperated from the duties of the Deputy Quarter Master General, as soon as those situations shall become vacant by the departure for Europe of the Officers now holding them.

His Excellency in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Paton, the present Quarter Master General, to be Commissary General from the 1st of February next, with the allowances specified in the 19th Article of the regulations for the Commissariat, which are to include the whole of his allowances as Quarter Master General.

Major Thomas Wegnelin, of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, is appointed Deputy Commissary General from the same date.

Captain Robert Stevenson, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, the present Agent for Horses, and Lieutenant James Lumsdaine, of the 4th Regiment Native Cavalry, the present Agent for Camels and Gram, are appointed Assistant Commissary General from the same date, with a Salary of Sonat Rupees, 1000, and the pay, full batta, gratuity and tent allowance of their respective Regimental Rank.

Captain Lieutenant George Becher, of the 5th Regiment Native Cavalry, the present Deputy Agent for Camels and Gram, is appointed a Sub-Assistant Commissary General from the same date, with a Salary of 400 Sonat Rupees, and the pay, full batta, gratuity, and tent allowance of his regimental rank.

The seperate appointments of Agent for Horses, and for Camels and Gram, and of Deputy Agent for Camels and Gram, are abolished from the same date.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 2, 1810.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to determine, that all persons intrusted with the expenditure of Public Money, in the Military Department, shall hereafter be liable to be called on to verify the Accounts of their Disbursements on Oath, whenever Government shall think fit to require it.

In consideration of the large and constant Disbursements made by the several public Officers and Agents hereunder specified; his Excellency in Council [illegible] pleased to resolve, that those Officers and Agents respectively, shall twice every year, viz. on the 30th of June, and 31st of December, make Oath before the nearest Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace, that the sums charged on their accounts for the 6 months preceding, have been expended for the purposes set forth: and it is hereby notified, that their accounts for the periods specified will not be passed, except upon the production of an affidavit to the purport above stated.

The Regulating Officers of the Invalid Tann[illegible]s.

The Commissary of Stores in charge of the A[illegible]enal at Fort William.

The Garrison Storekeeper of Fort William.

The Agents for the Manufacture of Gun Carriages and Powder Barrels.

The Agents for the Manufacture of Gun-Powder at Ishapore and Allahabad.

The Superintendant of the Honorable Company's Stud.

The Accounts of the Commissary General, his Deputy and Assistants, and of the Agents for the Provision of Army Cloathing, are also to be attested on Oath, in the manner prescribed in the General Orders of the 5th and 22d December 1809 respectively.

The foregoing Regulation is to be in force with respect to all Disbursements made from the 1st of the present Month.

It appears that the French frigates had a very narrow escape from capture, on the day of their action with the Indiamen, as it is found, by a reference to the Log book of His Majesty's Ship Belliqueux, Commondore Byng, that on the day of the action, she was within 60 miles of the spot where it was fought. Had she been but a few leagues nearer, the report of the guns, would have led her to the scene; and insured the capture of the enemy and the safety of the Indiamen.

On Monday last the American brig Dolphin, Captain Kelly, arrived in the river from Providence, Rhode Island, whence she sailed on the 7th of August. This arrival brings no news. The differences between Great Britain and the United States, remained as per former advices, at the date of the Dolphin's sailing. Mr. Jackson, the English Minister, had not arrived in America in the beginning of August. His arrival was hourly and impatiently expected.

The Dolphin spoke one of His Majesty's cruizers in the lower part of the bay of Bengal.—She met no other vessel on her passage.

The ships of the first fleet of this season are expected to be finally dispatched about the 19th or 20th Inst. Their Packets will probably leave town the beginning of next week. This fleet will have the benefit of strong convoy.

The Earl Howe, Captain Eastfield, intended to have formed a part of the present fleet is, we understand, detained for a future dispatch.

The Penang frigate, Captain Tremenhere, will accompany the fleet of Indiamen to Europe.

Correct List of Passengers proceeding to Europe, on board the Honorable Company's regular ships Lord Melville, Carnatic. Lord Duncan, Walthamstow, Lord Castlereagh, Metcalfe, Devonshire and Henry Addington.

By the LORD MELVILLE, *Capt.* John Nelson Whyte.

Mrs. Maria Frances Thomas,—Mrs. Mary Anne Fagan,—R. Graham, Esq. a Civil Servant of the Bengal Establishment,—Captain Griffin,—of His Majesty's 14th Regiment of Foot,—Captain G. R. Penny,—of the 15th Regiment of Native Infantry,—Captain W. J. Mathews,—of the 9th Regiment of Native Infantry,—Captain W. P. Anderdon, of the 8th Regiment of Native Infantry,—Lieutenant George Macauley, of His Majesty's 17th Regiment of Foot,—Mr. Thomas Ledlie, Surgeon of the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry,—Mr. Walter Lang.

CHILDREN:—Master Charles Henry Thomas—Master George Thomas—Master Henry Hugh Griffiths—Master John Harvey—Master Thomas Ledlie—Master John Scott—Master William Scott,—Miss Maria Frances Thomas—Miss Eliza Fagan—Miss Harriet Fagan—Miss Mary Anne Richards—Miss Ellen Richards—Miss Agnes Ledlie—Miss Margaret Ledlie—Miss Louisa Clementina Hunter—Miss Alicia Georgiana Hunter—Miss Elizabeth Lambourne,

By the CARNATIC, *Capt.* Archibald Francis W. Swinton.

Mrs. Baring,—George Baring, Esq.—Major Robert Swinton,—late of the 6th Regiment of Native Cavalry,—Captain William Macpherson, of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry,—The Reverend Mr. Richard Jeffreys, Chaplain,—Mr. Anthony Dickson, Surgeon of the 17th Regiment of Native Infantry.

CHILDREN:—Master [illegible]xander Welland Houstoun—Master William W[illegible]and Houstoun—Master Henry John Seton—Master Charles Hay Seton—Master Bruce Seton—Master Julius Jeffreys—Master Charles Jeffreys,—Miss D. M. Baring—Miss H. F. Baring—Miss Rachel Welland Houstoun—Miss Emma Jeffreys—Miss Charlotte Fancourt Jeffreys—Miss Harriet Jeffreys—Miss Caroline Jeffreys—Miss Arabella Jeffreys—Miss Henrietta Jeffreys

By the LORD DUNCAN, *Captain* E. C. Bradford.

Mrs. Oldfield,—E. C. Lawrence, Esq. a Civil Servant of the Bengal Establishment,—John Walter Sherer, Esq. do. do. do.—Brevet Col. John Haynes, of the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment of Native Infantry,—Lieut. Anthony Lomas, of the 12th Regt. N. I.—Cornet White,—Mr. Edward Sage, a Cadet,—and Mr. George Hudson.

CHILDREN:—Master Robert Morrell—Master Christopher Oldfield—Master Frederick Oldfield—Master Maynard Oldfield—Master William Innes—Master Albert Edward Innes,—Miss Eliza Morrell—Miss Mary Elizabeth Travers—Miss Martha Maria McKenzie—Miss Eliza Law—Mrs. Elizabeth Shaw, proceeding to Europe, as a Charter-party Passenger.

By the WALTHAMSTOW, *Captain* Thomas Jones.

Mrs. Brooks—Major-General Edward Clark,—Colonel Samuel Bradshaw, of the 7th [illegible] N. I.—Lieut. Col. J. A. Irwin, 23d Re[illegible] N. I.—Major Joseph Brooks, Deputy Quar[illegible] Master Ger[illegible] Captain Malcolm Mcl[illegible], 9th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Hampson Beckto.d Palmer, 1st Regt. N. I.—Mr. Edward Vickers, late Purser of the Hon'ble Company's ship Streatham.

CHILDREN:—Miss Elizabeth Arabella Brooks—Miss Anna Maria Brooks—Miss Frances Matilda Brooks—and Miss Georgiana Brooks.

By the LORD CASTLEREAGH, *Captain* Christopher Kymer.

Mrs. Larkins—Mrs. H. Morres—Col. Alexander Kyd, Chief Engineer,—Ensign J. R. Stock,—Mr. B. D'Aguilar,—Mr. George Geib.

CHILDREN:—Miss Elizabeth Richardson—and Miss Louisa Richardson.

By the METCALFE, *Capt.* Matthew Isaacke.

Mrs Wintle.

CHILDREN:—Master Henry Wintle,—Master William Winch,—Master Frederick Alexandar Corfar,—Miss Julia Sarah Wintle,—Miss Maria Wintle,—Miss Ludivina Corfar,—Miss Christiana Corfar.

By the DEVONSHIRE, *Capt.* James Murray.

Mrs. Murray, Major General Sir Ewen Baillie, Mr. C. Ommaney, late Lieutenant in the 22d Regiment of Native Infantry,—Ensign L. Bird.

CHILDREN:—Master Richard Loveday,—Miss Mary Loveday,—Miss Catharine Loveday.

By the HENRY ADDINGTON, *Captain* John Kirkpatrick.

Thomas Pattle, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Service,—Lieutenant William Humphreys, of the Corps of Invalids.

CHILDREN:—Master George Christopher Weguelin,—Master Thomas James Rocke,—Masser Thomas Pattle,—Master James Gardiner,—Miss Eliza A. Weguelin.

By the PENANG, *Frigate, Capt.* H. P. Tremenhere.

Ensign M. Connillan.

The Virginie which sailed from Madras in May last, with despatches for England, passed St. Helena in August.

BENGAL HURKARU.

SATURDAY, JAN. 13, 1810.

The mercantile accounts from Canton are beyond expectation agreable. The price of Opium had, indeed, somewhat declined; and, considering the artificial circumstances by which its rise was suddenly effected, no other issue could well have been looked for. It is still, however, rated at 11,50 dollars per chest. In confirmation of our former statement with respect to the price of Cotton, we have the pleasure to subjoin the following extract of a letter, from a respectable mercantile house at Canton.

"*Canton, 17th November*, 1809.

"You will perceive from the price-currents, "that Cotton has lately risen a good deal in "price; and, we have little doubt, should no "ship arrive from India with this article before "January or February next, but that the sales "will then be advantageous.

"The Aurora's Cargo sold, according to "quality, for 12-5 and 13-5; and the cargoes "of the Bombay ships, belonging to the Company, at 14 and 14-2, in exchange for Teas. "—The Comdany's Cotton has brought 14-5, "being always of excellent quality. Madras "Cotton sold for 15ts.

We have letters from the camp of Dowlut Rao Scindia, of so late a date as the 24th of December. That chieftain was then at Tirail, a place in the neighbourhood of Shahpoorah.

Græme Mercer Esq. the British Resident at Scindiah's Court, accompanied by W. Lindsay Esq. Assistant to the Embassy, arrived in Camp from Calcutta on the 19th ultimo, and was admitted to his first audience of the Maharajah on the 22d.

According to advices received last week from Loodeaunah, Runjeet Sing was then at Lahore, having returned from his campaign against the chieftains of the [illegible]ufls.

It would appear, that Soojah-ul-Moolk still continues to maintain a strenuous, but unsuccessful struggle for his monarchy, in the northern districts of Candahar.

To *Major General* SIR EWEN BAILLIE,

SIR,

I am directed by His Excellency the Vice President in Council, to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter received from the Secretary to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, dated the 16th ultimo.

I am Sir,
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant,
(Signed) J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt.

Council Chamber, the 9th Jan. 1810.

To J. ADAM, ESQ. *Acting Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort William.*

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General having received a Copy of the General Orders of his Excellency the Vice President in Council, under date the 17th ultimo, appointing Major General Richard Macan to the staff of the Presidency of Fort William from the 1st of January next, in the room of Major General Sir Ewen Baillie, His Lordship deems it proper to express his approbation of the appointment of Major General Macan, and his entire concurrence in the testimony afforded on this occasion by His Excellency in Council to the zeal and activity, which have distinguished the conduct of Major General Sir Ewen Baillie, in the exercise of the duties of his situation, as a General Officer, on the Staff of the army.

I have, &c.
(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE, SEC.
(A true Copy.)
(Signed J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt.

Fort St George, the 16th Dec. 1809.

We understand, that the Hon. C. A. Bruce, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Establishment, proceeds shortly to Prince of Wales' Island, as Governor of that Settlement.

On Wednesday last, Major General Clarke embarked from Calcutta, under the usual salute of 13 guns, for the purpose of joining the H. C. ship Walthamstow, on which he proceeds to England.

A Committee of Engineer Officers has been appointed to survey the Town-hall, and to prepare a report, relative to the causes of the late accident and the practicability of remedying its consequences.—The result of their investigation has not yet transpired.—It is, however, we believe, pretty well ascertained, that the fall of the southern portico has been occasioned solely by the yielding of the soil beneath. There is no question whatever, with respect to the sufficiency of the materials and workmanship; and, every practicable measure having been adopted for securing the foundation in the first instance, the accident must be numbered with those which are beyond the reach of human foresight.—Not only, we understand, was the precaution adopted, of placing a stratum of charred beams under the walls, (which next to piles, is considered as the most secure basis for a building;) but an addition of four feet was made to the breadth of the foundation, beyond the space allotted in the original plan. Both the southern and northern fronts have received, we understand, a manifest inclination from the perpendicular, in consequence of the walls having sunk at these two extremities; while, by looking along the lower moulding of the eastern and western sides of the building, those sides may be clearly seen to have received a bend, from the descent of their two extremities.—Soon after the late accident, an extensive rent was discovered, passing from top to bottom through the eastern and western walls, and penetrating across the center of the building down to the very foundations. This rent has been widening daily; and, as, by altering the relative bearings of the different parts of the fabric, it brings a considerable strain on the great central range of pillars, serious alarms have been entertained for the safety of the whole building. To obviate, in the mean while, the danger with which the northern portico is more immediately threatened, it is proposed, we understand, to remove its pediment, and cover it from the weather with a common flat roof, until the fate of the rest of the edifice shall be determined—It is thought, that, at the end of twelve months, if it stands so long, the building may be considered as perfectly secure; and that, even in the event of its original purpose being defeated by the late accident, it may be converted with advantage to some other public use.

We slightly noticed in our last, a commotion of rather a serious description, which had arisen within these few weeks among the River Pilots. In confirmation of what we then stated, we are happy to say, that it has pretty nearly subsided.—A newschemen of regulations has been framed; by which, in lieu of their former contingent emoluments, all the members of the Pilot establishment are to be allowed salaries on a liberal scale, and promotion is to go on as heretofore, with respect to all those at present in the service. Nineteen of the Seamen, who took a leading part in the late opposition to the authority of Government, have, at the same time, been dismissed from their situations. All the Branch Pilots, and their Officers, have expressed themselves satisfied, we understand, with the new arrangements, and have resumed their duty. But, a great body of the Foremast-men being still discontented, the Schooners, which have returned to the Roads, are chiefly navigated by the lascars.

On Thursday last, the Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal received a half-yearly dividend of Rs. 478-2 on eace share; or Rs. 9-9 per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank.

A ballot will be opened at the Bank, on the 25th instant, for the election of a Director, in the room of John Palmer, Esq. resigned.

ORIENTAL STAR.

SATURDAY, JANUAR[Y] 13, 1810.

The Euphrates, capt[ain] Mearing, sailed from Calcutta, on Monday last, bound to Bussorah; and on the same day, the Carron, captain Doig, for Madras.

Mr. John Grant, (late an ensign in the Hon. Company's service, and who was transported to Botany Bay, for burning the hut of a native at Barasut, by sentence of the Supreme Court), having received His Majesty's pardon, has returned to Calcutta from that Settlement, on the ship Hunter, which vesel arrived in the river during the last week.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, 1810.

APPOINTMENTS.

Robert Steuart, Esq. to be Mayor.
James Falconar, Esq. to be Sheriff.

MARINE APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant Maxfield, Resident at Poor Bunder.
Lieutenant Blast, Accomptant to the Honorable Company's Marine.

Lately at Mazagon was launched for the Honorable Company's Marine Service, a remarkably handsome little Vessel, called the Psyche; she went off in very pretty style, and the company collected to witness the operation were highly gratified.—Jemsettjee the Master Builder sprinkled the rose water with his accustomed grace, and said many gallant things to the Ladies.

January 10, Sailed Ship James Sibbald, Captain George Harrower, to Bushire.—do. 10, His Majesty's Ship Psyche, John Edgecombe, Esq. Captain to Persian Gulph.—do. 10, do. Ship Mornington, Captain James Jeakes, to do.—do. 10, do. Ship Mercury, Captain Thomas Smee, to do.—do. 10, do. Honorable Company's Schooner Zephyr, Lieutenant Hardy, to Beypoor.—do. 11, Arrived Snow Nancy, Commander J. Merves, from Columbo.

On the 14th arrived from Tannah, the Honorable Company's Cruizer, the Rodney; she run safely through Atkin's passage on the 10th, saluted the Fort on passing, which was returned.

CEYLON GOVT. GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10, 1810.

POINT DE GALLE.—Arrived January 18, Ship Marchioness Wellesley, Captain Robert Dickie, from Bombay.—Passengers Doctor Brigs and Family,—Mr. Ibbetson, Civil Service and Ensign Hodgkinson, Madras Establishment.

English Extracts.

THE PILOT,—JUNE 23, 1809.

Accounts from Heligoland state, that a battle had taken place at Lublin, in Austrian Poland, between the Austrians, commanded by the Archduke Ferdinand, and the Saxons and Poles, under General Dumbrowski, in which the latter were defeated with great loss, and General Dumbrowski himself killed.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.—A letter from an Officer in the 27th Regiment, dated Sicily, 12th April 1809, says—"Mount Etna burst out on the 26th or 27th ult. in a most tremendous manner. The first great eruption was from the very top. Twelve new craters opened shortly afterwards, about half way down the mountain, and have continued to throw out rivers of burning lava ever since. Several estates have been covered with the lava 30 or 40 feet deep. The first three or four nights I saw it very well from this, and a very large river of red-hot lava running down from the crater. I intend, in a few days, to visit this most wonderful phenomenon, and will reserve any feeble description I may be able to give until my next."

The young Prince of Orange is nephew to the Duchess of York. He has just completed his seventeeth year, and is nearly as tall as the King. He is very elegant in person and manner, and particularly well informed for his age. Next week he sets off for Oxford, to continue two years.

The Lords of the Treasury have directed the Transport Board to allow the returning transports to convey the twelve thousand Merino sheep to England, which Mr. Cochrane Johnson has in charge. Eight thousand of these, as we have already stated, are for his Majesty, and four thousand this Gentleman has purchased, we understand, on commission.

INSTANCE OF FRUGALITY.—Mr. Mattinson was formerly curate of the parish church of Petersdale, in Westmorland, for the period of 60 years, the annual stipend of which many years did not yield more than 12l. and never exceeded the sum of 18l. Upon this slender pittance he contrived to maintain a wife comfortably, and bring up and educate, with much credit to himself, a family of four children. While curate of this parish, he buried his mother, and afterwards officiated as minister at the second marriage of his father; he christened his wife, and published his own banns of marriage; he christened and married all his children, and gave his only son a good classical education, so as to qualify him for the university. This venerable man lived to the age of 90, and died in 1786, universally respected by his parishioners, after having accumulated a fortune of 1000l. His son is at present master of the grammar school at Lowther.

When Mr. Wardle stated, in the House of Commons, that a saving of 9s. a suit might be made on the supply of Army Clothing, he paid, though perhaps unintentionally, a very high but just compliment to the Colonels.

The supplies of Army Clothing provided directly by Government, viz. the Artillery, Marines, Veteran Battalions, &c. are furnished by public contract, and the lowest bidder has, of course, the preference; in this arrangement therefore, it would be difficult even for Mr. Wardle's ingenuity to suggest any saving. But the clothing for the regiments of the line has, from time immemorial, been provided by the respective Colonels, at a certain fixed allowance from Government; the Public cannot therefore be in any degree affected by the price, whether high or low, which they pay to their several Clothiers. If Clothing, as Mr. Wardle asserts, may be furnished at so reduced a rate, the Colonels must indeed be blind to their own interest not to avail themselves of such an advantage. The fact is, they are men of honour, impressed with a high sense of the importance of the situation they fill, and the duties attached to it, anxious to act up to the *spirit* of their engagements with Government, and infinitely better pleased to see their regiments well clothed, than to put a few pounds annually into their pockets. They accordingly employ persons in whom they can place confidence from past experience, and known respectability of character. Were this system to be abolished, and that of public contract employed instead the price of clothing might probably be reduced in a certain degree, and the quality, without doubt, in a greater degree; but it is by no means equally clear, that *any saving* would accrue to the Public. Every consideration of justice and expediency would require that the Colonels should receive a compensation, and the rate of that compensation, together with the actual expence of the clothing, would, in all probability, exceed the amount of the present off reckonings, changing at the same time, an arrangement, by which the army has been at all times punctually and most substantially clothed.

Friday week, his Grace the Archbishop of York held his primary visitation and confirmation at Wakefield; the numbers confirmed were 2738. His Grace had previously confirmed at Newark 1046; at Nottingham 2100; at Doncaster 1948; at Rotherham 1503; at Sheffield 1073.

The opinion expressed by the Lord Chief Baron of the love letters of Captain Gore, may be applied to most of the numerous amorous epistles which have lately come before the public. They appeared to him, he said, "the most fulsome, insipid trash he had ever heard read, with not a grain of sincerity in one of them."

A gardener, in trenching ground at Stockbridge, a few days since, found a gold coin of Francis I. of France, the size of a louis d'or, but only weighing ten shillings, of the purest gold, and in the highest state of preservation. The date of the coin is 1515.

The following extraordinary fact may be relied upon; its singularity will afford some exercise to philosophical ingenuity:—A Cow, the property of H. Power, Esq. of Ring, calved on the 25th of March a full grown calf; and on Thursday the 18th July she calved another.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, JUNE 26.—We learn by the last arrivale from Corunna, that the Marshals Dukes of Dalmatia, Elchingen, and Treviso. have commenced their march to attack the English on the frontiers of Portugal.—We every day expect to receive important intelligence from that quarter.

On the 10th of June, from 10 to 12,000 insurgents had the audacity to attack General Noireau in St. Andero, who repulsed them, and drove them from mountain to mountain. While he was in pursuit of them, some insurgents landed on the coast where they perpetrated horrible excesses. General Bonnet, informed of the circumstance, arrived there the same day, with his division, forced a passage into the place, and drove out the English and the rebels, after [illegible] loss on their part.—Next day being joined by General Noireau, he again attacked the enemy, who was routed in every direction, and particularly at Santagro and Laredo. Those who escaped were left wandering in the mountains. The garrison of Bilboa particularly distinguished themselves on this occasion; and the Constituted Authorities of St. Andero evinced distinguished loyalty.

LETTER FROM THE DUKE OF ELCHINCEN, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE 7TH CORPS OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN SPAIN, TO THE WAR MINISTER AT PARIS, DATED CORUNNA, JUNE 3.

"I had the honour of sending you, on the 21st ult. an account of the Asturian expediti-

(Continued after Poetry.)

Vol. 26, No. 1269. MADRAS COURIER. JAN. 30, 1810.

POEMS.

GLENARA.

[BY THOMAS CAMPBELL, AUTHOR OF THE PLEASURE OF HOPE; AND PUBLISHED IN 1809, WITH GERTRUDE OF WYOMING AND SOME OTHER POEMS.]

O HEARD ye yon pibrach sound sad in the gale,
When a band cometh slowly with weeping and wail?
'Tis the chief of Glenara laments for his dear;
And her sire, and the people, are call'd to her bier.
Glenara came first with the mourners and shroud;
Her Kinsmen they follow'd, but mourn'd not aloud:
T[illegible]ir plaids all their bosoms were folded around:
They march'd all in silence—they look'd on the ground.
In silence they reach'd over mountain and moor,
To a heath, where the oak-tree grew lovely and hoar;
Now here let us place the grey stone of her cairn:
'Why speak ye no word!'—said Glenara the stern.
And tell me, I charge you! ye clan of my spouse,
'Why fold ye your mantles, why cloud ye your brows?
So spake the rude chieftain:—no answer is made,
But each mantle unfolding a dagger display'd.
'I dreamt of my lady, I dreamt of her shroud,'
Cried a voice from the kinsmen, all wrathful and loud;
And empty that shroud, and that coffin did seem:
Glenara! Glenara! now read me my dream!'
O! pale grew the cheek of that Chieftain, I ween,
When the shroud was unclos'd, and no lady was seen;
When a voice from the kinsmen spoke louder in scorn,
'Twas the youth who had lov'd the fair Ellen of Lorn;
'I dreamt of my lady, I dreamt of her grief,
'I dreamt that her lord was a barbarous chief;
'On a rock of the ocean fair Ellen did seem;
'Glenara! Glenara! now read my dream!'
In dust, low the traitor has knelt to the ground,
And the desert reveal'd where his lady was found;
From a rock of the ocean that beauty is borne,
Now joy to the house of fair Ellen of Lorn!

(Continued from second page.)

on. I now must inform you of the return of my troops into Gallicia, of the difficulties which hey had to encounter in their march, and the events which have taken place in that vast province during my absence.

"On the 21st ult. General Kellermann arrived at Oviedo, and his troops successively replaced mine at Gijon, Aviles, and the important possitions of Pennaflor and Gallegos. After having settled with this General the dispositions necessary to maintain tranquillity in the country, I began to march.

"The 22d I reached Aviles, where General Marcognet had two days before gained a brilliant success over the insurgents, who lost 200 men. The 25th dragoons and the 39th of the line distinguished themselves greatly in that action.

"During the march of my troops, the left was foremost. A squadron of dragoons commanded by Colonel Ornano formed our vanguard, and was followed by the 59th regement of the line, under the orders of General Bardet.

"Colonel Ornano took a position on the Nalon, with some companies of sharpshooters, opposite Muroz. He was instructed to collect at that point as many boats as he could. Another column ascended the bank of the river for the same purpose, as far as Pravia, whence it brought barges laden with twelve thousand rations of food destined for troops who where to defend the passage of the river.

"I had sent from Aviles, under the command of the Chief of battalion Reynard, my Aide-de-camp, a flotilla armed with some pieces of cannon and 120 infantry, along the coast to collect boats and enter successively the rivers which we were to cross.

"The 23d the insurgents lined the heights on the left of the Nalon; a few embarkations sufficed to disperse them, and they lost 40 or 50 killed. The passage began at three in the afternoon, and ended at ten at night. The rear-guard, coming from Gijon, did not effect its passage until the next morning.

"The 24th all the troops were in motion to march on to Luarca. A ford was discovered in the Caneiro, which the infantry passed on a bridge of chariots, without any opposition on the part of the enemy. The rear-guard then joined the first brigade, aed was thus united with the rest of the army. The flotilla continued to follow the coast, increasing the number of its boats continually. It was ordered to enter the Navia; but having reached Cape Pedro, it was attacked by a privateer and a large chasse-maree, which were forced to sheer off, after a warm engagement of three hours.—On the 25th at break of day, the column passed through Luarca and reached the Navia, the further bank of which was defended by a multitude of malitia-men and peasants, with two twenty-four, one eight, and one six-pounder, and who received us with a warm fire of artillery and musketry. Col. Ornano bei[illegible]ched to explore the river, found a ford[illegible] opposite Coama; the sharp-shooters mounted instantly behind the dragoons, and the enemy, whose flank was attacked, hastened his retreat; [illegible] having perceived our movement too late, [illegible] loss was great, and the dragoons cut down many.—Whilst this took place at the ford, several swimmers, at the head of whom was Capt. Tressard, crossed the river under the fire of the batteries, rolling before them a coffer-filled with muskets and cartridge-boxes. This handful of heroes soon rushed upon the enemy, who attacked on every side, fled, and abandoned his artillery. At that moment the passage of the infantry became practicable and easy, and was executed so rapidly, that by nine in the evening, the rear guard alone remained on the right bank, which it reached [illegible]ring the night. The flotilla directed itself tow[illegible]s Ribadeo, in order to protect our passage [illegible] he Eo.

"The 26th, the troops we[illegible] divided into two columns—The one marched towards Castropol, and the other to Lavega. A ford was discovered at the latter place, and the infant[illegible] passed on a bridge of carts. I learned at Castropol the arrival of the Duke of Dalmatia on the Minho.

"The 27th I marched the greatest [illegible]t of my troops to Mondonedo. My var[illegible]ard made some prisoners, and the enemy retreate to Meyra.

"The 28th I approached Lugo; my ri[illegible]t extending beyond Castro-del-Rey, and sent to recounoitre the enemy's position, and the state of affairs in Gallicia. I then learned the arrival of the 2d corps, and the results of the enemy's attempts on the town of San-Yago.

"The 29th I proceeded with the 3d Hussars to Lugo, to hold a conference with the Duke of Dalmatia; and on the three following days I marched the troops towards Betanzos, with the view of being ready to act against Carera's corps at San-Yago.

P.S. General Fournier, whom I left in Lugo with these battalions and two squadrons, maintained his position four days against an army of several thousand Spaniards, among whom were regular troops, commanded by Gen Many. His total loss in killed and wounded did not exceed 130 men."

FINANCE.

JUNE 23.

The following are the Resolutions declaratory of the actual state of our finance, brought forward by Mr. Vansittart on Tueday last, and adopted by the House, from a ful conviction of their accuracy, to which Mr. Huskisson bore the strongest testimony. These Resolutions afford the most comprehensive view of this important subject that has yet appeared in a similar form.

(1.)—That the total amount of the Public Funded Debt of Great Britain was, on the 1st of February 1803 567,008,978l.:—of which 67,255,915l. had been purchased by the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, and 19,180,587l. had beer transferred to them on account of Land Tax redeemed; leaving a Funded Debt unredeemed of 480,572,476l.:—And that the Amount of Annuities charged on Great Britain (after deducting what had fallen in) was, on the 1st of February 1803, in Short Annuities and Annuities for Lives, 539,979l., and in Long Annuities, 1,015,410l.

(2.)—That the total amount of Public Funded Debt created in Great Britain for Account of Ireland was, on the 1st of February, 1803, 22,348,000l.:—of which there had been purchased by the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt 1,123,415l.; leaving a Funded Debt unredeemed of 21,224,585l., together with Long Annuities to the amount of 9,791l.

(3.)—That the total amount of Public Funded Debt created in Great Britain for account of the Emperor of Germany, was, on the 1st of February 1803, 7,502,633l.:—of which 375,137l. had been purchased by the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt; leaving a Funded Debt unredeemed of 7,127,496l., together with Annuities to the amount of 230,000l., which will expire in 1819.

(4.)—That the amount of the Outstanding Demands unprovided for on the 5th January 1803, exclusive of Unfunded Debt, and of the anticipation of certain duties annually voted, was 592,630l.: That the deficiency of Ways and Means for the year 1802 was 171,431l.;—making the amount of demands unprovided for on the 5th January, 1803, 764,061l.

(5.)—That the Unfunded Debt, in Exchequer Bills unprovided for, or charged upon funds which proved insufficient, was, on the 5th January 1803, 9,827,400l., including 3,000,000l. in the Bank, which bore no interest, in consideration of the renewal of the charter.

That the Unfunded Debt in Navy Bills was, on the 5th January 1803, 3,105,648l.

(6.)—That the total amount of the Public Funded Debt of Great Britain, including therein the sum of 18,072,000l. charged upon the War Taxes in 1807, was, on the 1st February 1809, 701,229,514l.; whereof 141,808,116l. had been purchased by the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, and 23,214,395l. had been transferred to them on account of Land Tax redeemed, and 465,951l. by purchasers of Life Annuities, leaving a Funded Debt unredeemed of 535,741,052l. And that the amount of Annuities charged on Great Britain (after deducting such as have fallen in) was, on the 1st of February 1809, in short Annuities and Annuities for lives, 98,086l. including 32,514l. granted in consideration of Stock transferred to the Commissioners, and in Long Annuities 1,047,494l. and that a further Debt, amounting to 21,278,122l. Capital Stock, and 51,233l. Long Annuities, has been created by the sums borrowed and Exchequer Bills funded in the present Session of Parliament, out of which 60,867l. Five-per-cent. Annuities of 1797 have been paid off.

(7.)—That the total amount of the Public Funded Debt, created in Great Britain for account of Ireland, was, on the 1st February, 1808, 50,094,000l. of which there had been purchased by the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, 5,580,389l. leaving a Funded Debt of 44,513,611l. together with Long Annuities to the amount of 91,208l. And that a further Debt, amounting to 3,600,000l. Capital Stock, and 13,250l. Long Annuities, has been created by Sums borrowed in the present Session in Great Britain on account of Irela[illegible]

[illegible].)—That the amount of Public Funded Debt created i[illegible] Great Britain for account of the Emperor of Germany [illegible]as, on the 1st February, 1809, 7,502,633l.—of which [illegible]24,236l. had been purchased by the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, leaving a Funded Debt of 6,578,397l. together with Annuities to the amount of 230,0[illegible]l. which will expire in 1820.

(9.)—That the [illegible]ount of Outstanding Demands unprovided for on the 5th January, 1809, exclusive of Unfunded Debt, and of the anticipation of certain Duties annually voted, was 1,586,581l.—the whole of which has been paid off, or provided for the present Session.

(10.)—That on the 5th of January, 1809, there were 358,000l. in Exchequer Bills charged on the Malt Duties 1807, to the discharge of which those Duties were insufficient; 17,659,700l. charged on the Aids of 1809; 3,000,000l. held by the Bank at 3 per cent. in consideration of the renewal of the Charter, and 3,000,000l. on which an advance was made by the Bank without interest, in 1808; making a total of Exchequer Bills unprovided for, of 24,017,700l.—of which sum 7,932,100l. have been funded in the present Session; and further issues to the amount of 7,510,700l. have been authorized by Parliament for the service of the year 1809.

That the Unfunded Debt in Navy Bills on the 5th of January 1809, was 7,221,167l.

(11.)—That the variations in the state of the Public Debt between the 1st of February 1803 and 1st of February 1810, being seven years of war, may be estimated as follows:—

The Public Funded Debt of Great Britain, unredeemed, which on the 1st of February 1803, was 480,572,476 will amount to about 541,500,000l. after deducting about 14,500,000l. for the operation of the sinking Fund, and the redemption of the Land Tax, during the c[illegible]rent year; and about 1,000,000l. for Stock transferred on account of Live Annuities, being an increase of Capital Stock of about..................	£ 61,000,000
The Public Funded Debt created in Great Britain for account of Ireland, unredeemed, which on the 1st February, 1803, was 21,224,585l. will amount to 47,000,000l. after deducting 1,110,000l for the operation of the Sinking Fund during the current year; being an increase of Capital Stock of:.............	25,775,415
The Long Annuities of Great Britain, which, on the 1st February 1803, were 1,015,410l. will amount to 1,098,727l. being an increase of annual charge of....	83,317
The Long Annuities created in Great Britain, for account of Ireland, which on the 1st of February 1803, were 9791l. will amount to 91,207l. being an increase of annual charge of...................	81,416
The Unfunded Debt in Exchequer Bills, which, on the 5th January 1803, was 9,827,400l. will amount to 27,000,000l. being an increase of..................	17,172,600
The Unfunded Debt in Navy Bills, which, on the 5th January, 1803, was 3,105,648l. will, supposing it to be the same as on the 5th of January 1809, amount to 7,221,167l. being an increase of..................................	4,115,519
The Funded Debt created in Great Britain for account of the Emperor of Germany, unredeemed, which, on the 1st of February, 1803, was 7,127,496l. will be reduced to 6,477,000l. after deducting 101,000l. for the operation of the Sinking Fund during the current year, being a diminution of Capital Stock of..........	650,496
The Short Annuities of Great Britain, and Annuities for Lives, which, on the 1st of February 1803, were 539,979l. will be reduced to about 170,000l. supposing 70,000l. to be further granted for Stock transferred; being a diminution of Annual Charge of about..........................	370,000
The Sum applicable to the Redemption of Debt, which, on the 1st of February 1803, was for the Debt of Great Britain, 5,834,986l. for Debt created in Great Britain for account of Ireland, 258,434l. for Debt created in Great Britain for account of the Emperor of Germany, 47,947l. making a total of 6,141,367l. will amount to 10,524,000l. for the Debt of Great Britain; 743,432l. for the Debt created in Great Britain for account of Ireland; 67,318l. for the Debt created in Great Britain for account of the Emperor of Germany;—making a total of 11,334,740l. being an increase of..........................	5,193,373

(12.)—That the Annual Charge on account of the Public Funded Debt of Great Britain, after deducting the charges of management on Stock transferred for the redemption of the Land Tax, was, on 1st Feb. 1803, 23,510,967l. and on the 1st of February 1809, 28,848,999l. and that a further charge has been incurred, on account of the Stock created in the present Session, amounting to 1,143,566l.

(13.)—That the Sum annually applicable to the reduction of the National Debt of Great Britain, in pursuance of the several Acts relating thereto, was, for the year 1803, 6,311,626l. being about 1-77th part of the Unredeemed Debt existing in 1803; and may, for the year 1809, be estimated at 10,524,000l. being about 1-51st part of the Unredeemed Debt existing in 1809.

(14.)—That the total net produce of the Permanent Taxes in the year, ending 5th January 1803, amounted to 28,246,781l. including 715,323l. paid for bounties on corn and rice imported in the year 1802; and on the 5th January 1809, the total net produce of Permanent Taxes amounted to 32,380,212l.

(15.) That the net produce of the war taxes was, in the year ending 5th April, 1904:

	Customs and Excise	£2,377,442	£3,741,318
	Property Tax	363,877	
5th Apr.	Customs & Excise	£7,868,078	11,787,186
1805,	Property Tax	3,919 108	
5th Apr.	Customs & Excise	£8,496,550	15,978,508
1806,	Property Tax	4,481,958	
5th Apr.	Customs & Excise	£9,305.799	16,305,881
1807,	Property Tax	7,000,982	
5th Apr.	Customs & Excise	£9,018,225	19,835,820
1802,	Property Tax	10,817,595	
5th Apr.	Customs & Excise	£8,806,899	20,086,322
1809,	Property Tax	11,270,423	

And that the Net Assessment of the Property Tax, on an average of the years 1806, 1807, and 1808, was - - £11,334,832

(16.) That the official value of all Imports into Great Britain, the year ending 5th January, 1803, was 31,442,318l.; and on an average of six years, ending the 5th January, 1803, was 28,419,626l.:

That the official value of all Imports into Great Britain, in the year ending 5th January 1809, supposing the Imports from the East Indies (of which no account has yet been made up) to be the same as in the preceding year, was 27,186,025l. and on an average of six years, ending the 5th January, 1809, was 28,735,872l.

(17.) That the official value of British Manufactures, exported from Great Britain in the year ending 5th January, 1803, was 26,993,129l.; and on an average of six years, ending 5th January, 1803, was 22,942,300l:

That the official value of British Manufactures exported from Great Britain in the year ending 5th January, 1809, was 26,692,288l.; and on an average of six years ending 5th January, 1809, was 25,076,425l.:

And, that the real value of British Manufactur[illegible] ported in the year ending 5th January, 1803, may be estimated at 48,500,683l.; and in the year ending 5th January, 1809, at 40,881,671l.

(18.)—That the official value of Foreign Merchandize exported from Great Britain in the year ending the 5th of January, 1803, was 14,418,837l; and on an average of six years ending the 5th January, 1802, was 11,651,333l.:

That the official value of Irish Produce and Manufactures exported from Great Britain in the year ending the 5th January, 1809, was 464,404l.; and of Foreign Merchandize was 7,398,803l.; and on an average of three years ending the 5th January, 1809, the export of Irish Produce was 362,952l. and of Foreign Merchandize, 8,481,332l.

(19.)—That in the year ending the 5th January, 1803, the number of British vessels entered inwards in Great Britain, was 13,633; their tonnage, 1,793,233; and the number of men employed in them, 108,669:—That the number of British vessels cleared outwards was 13,012; their tonnage, 1,625,966; and the number of men employed in them, 102,427:

That in the year ending the 5th January, 1803, the number of foreign vessels entered inwards in Great Britain was 3,733: their tonnage, 480,241; and the number of men employed in them, 27,737:—And that the number of foreign vessels cleared outwards was 3,352; their tonnage, 461,823; and the number of men employed in them, 26,749:

That in the year ending the 5th of January, 1809, the number of British ships entered inwards in Great Britain was 11,305; their tonnage, 1,211,966; and the number of m[illegible] employed to navigate them, 82,617:—That the numbe[illegible] h ships cleared outwards was 11,917; their ton[illegible] 2,261; an[illegible]e number of men employed to [illegible] hem 79,6[illegible] That in [illegible]nding th[illegible] of Janu[illegible] the number of foreign ships [illegible]ered in[illegible] Britain, was 1,926; th[illegible] nage, 283,657; and the number of men employ[illegible] them, 15,540:—That the number of foreign ship, cleared outwards was 1,892; their tonnage, 282,145; and the number of men employed in them, 15,671.

(20.)—That the number of British ships built and registered in the several ports of the British empire, in the year ending.

5th January, 1803,	was 1,281,	their tonnage	137,508;
5th January, 1804,	1,402		135,349;
5th January, 1805,	991		95,979;
5th January, 1806,	966		89,975;
5th January, 1807,	772		69,193;
5th January, 1808,	770		68,000;
5th January, 1809,	542		52,146;

(21.)—That the total sum to be povided by Great Britain, within the year 1809, may be stimated as follows, viz.

Interest of Public Funded Debt, Charges of Management, and Sinking Fund, on 1st February 1809........................		£28,848,999
Interest, Charges of Management, &c. to be paid between the 1st of February 1809 and 5th of January 1810, on Stock created in the present Session, to the amount of 21,278,122l., after deducting Interest on 5 per cents 1797, paid off, about........................		809,000
Interest of Imperial Loan..........		499,903
Civil Goverument of Scotland, Pensions on Revenue, Militia and Deserters Warrants, Bounties for promoting Fisheries, &c. estimated to be the same as in the year ending 5th January 1809..........................		1,301,139
Charges of Collection and Management of the Revenue, estimated to be the same as in the year ending 5th January 1809.........		2,816,568
Proportion to be defrayed by Great Britain of the Civil List and other Charges on the Consolidated Fund of Great Britain, estimated to be the same as in the year ending 5th of January 1809 15-17ths of 1,405,552....		1,240,198
Supplies voted 1809, for Great Britain exclusively..................	1,927,078	
Supplies voted in 1809 for Great Britain and Ireland 51,934,212 Deduct proportion of Supplies and Civil List to be defrayed by Ireland, 2-17ths 6,373,966	46,660,246	47,587,324
Making in the whole the Sum of		83,099,186

(21.)—That the Funds applicable to discharge the sum to be provided by Great Britain for the year 1809, may be estimated as follows; viz.

The Gross Receipt of the Permanent Revenue, including Taxes annually voted, after deducting Drawback, &c. estimated to be the same as in the year ending 5th January 1809	£40,976,075
War Taxes appropriated to the Charge of Loans 1807 and 1809..................	2,210,000
Estimated further Produce, to the 5th January 1810, of Taxes imposed in 1808....	350,000
Estimated Produce, to the 5th January 1810, of Taxes imposed in the present Session	52,400
Small branches of the Hereditary Revenue, and Imprest Monies repaid, estimated to be the same as in the year ended 5th Jan. 1809	208,745
Lottery, deducting the proportion for Ireland	300,000
War Taxes, to the 5th April 1810	19,000,000
Advance to Portugal, to be repaid	150,000
Lean	11,000,000
Surplus of Ways and Means 1808	2,757,352
Exchequer Bills to be issued	7,510,700
Total	84,545,342

(23.)—That the total amount of the Public Funded Debt of Ireland, on the 1st of February 1803, including 26,268,667l. Irish currency, funded in Great Britain was 39,541,258l. of which 2,146,794l. had been purchased by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, leaving a funded debt unredeemed of 37,394,464l.; and that the Amount of Annuities payable by Ireland, after deducting what had fallen in, was, in Annuities for Lives by Survivorship, 48,900l. and in Annuities for terms of years 80,525l.

(24.)—That the Amount of Unfunded Debt and Demands outstanding in Ireland, on the 5th January 1803, was 1,492,687l.

(25.)—That the total amount of the Public Funded Debt of Ireland, including 56,326,834l. funded in Great Britain, was, on the 1st of February 1809, 76,110,856l. Irish currency, of which 9,008,829l. had been purchased by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, leaving a Funded Debt unredeemed, of 67,102,027l.; and that the Amount of Annuities payable by Ireland, on the 1st of February 1809, was, in Annuities for Lives by Survivorship 48,900l. and in Annuities for terms of years, 168,726l.; and that a further Debt will be created by Loans raised in the present Session of Parliament, amounting to 5,400,000l. Capital Stock, and 14,354l. Long Annuity.

(26.)—That the amount of Unfounded Debt and Demands outstanding in Ireland, on the 5th of January 1809, was 570,744l. and that a further Unfunded Debt will be created by Loans raised in the present Session of Parliament, amounting to 114,062l.

(27.)—That the annual charge on account of interest, management, and redemption of the Public Funded Debt of Ireland, including 129,[illegible]l. for Annuities, was, on the 1st of February 1809, [illegible]63,321l. including [illegible]47,626l. for annuities; and that a [illegible]her charge has been incurred, on account of the sums [illegible]owed in the present Session of Parliament, of 264,[illegible]00l.

(28.)—That the variations in the state of the Public Debt of Ireland between the 1st of February 1810, being seven years of war, may be estimated as follows:—

The Public Funded Debt of Ireland unredeemed, which, on the 1st of February 1803, was 37,394,464l. Irish currency, will amount to about 70,700,000l. after deducting 1,800,000l. for the operation of the Sinking Fund during the current year; being an increase of the Capital Stock of about 33,300,000l.

The Unfunded Debts and Demands outstanding, supposing such outstanding demands on the 5th of January 1810, to be equal to what they were on 5th of January 1809, will amount to about 684,8[illegible]9l. being a diminution of 807,878l.

(29.)—That the sum applicable to the redemption of the Public Funded Debt of Ireland, which on the 1st of

(Continued in the Supplement.)

ADVE RTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate
and Effects of JAMES DENNISON, late
a Serjeant in H. M. 33d Regiment of Foot, de-
ceased; having been granted by the Supreme
Court of Judicature at Madras, to PETER
DENNISON, Quarter Master in H. M. first
Ceylon Regiment, serving on the Island of Cey-
lon. All Persons having any Claims against
the said Estate, or being indebted, or holding
any Property belonging thereto, are desired
forthwith to state their Claims, pa... ir Debts
and deliver over the pro erty so he by them
to Messrs. HARINGTON and Co ... Attor-
nie of the said Administrator at Madras.

Fort St. George. January 29, 1810.

ADVE RTISEMENT.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER
OF THE
SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE
AT MADRAS,
MADE IN A CAUSE WHEREIN
Veerasawmy,
AN INFANT, BY
Caum oo Ummah,
HIS MOTHER
AND NEXT FRIEND
IS COMPLAINANT,
AND
Arn achellum
AND
Nam asevoyam,
ARE DEFENDANTS,
AND BEARING DATE
The 10th day of January Instant,
THERE WILL BE EXPOSED
FOR SALE,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY, the 26th day of February next,
BETWEEN THE HOURS OF
THREE AND FIVE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,
UNDER THE DIRECTON OF
T. Greenway, Esq.
THE MASTER IN EQUITY
OF THE SAID COURT,
ON THE PREMISES
A CERTAIN
GARDEN,
BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF
C. Nineapah Moodelly
DECEASED;

SITUATE at Meer Saib Pettah, between the
Gardens of Jyapoo Moodelly, and Mr.
William Lewcock, containing in the whole,
twelve Cawnies and fifteen and an half Ground
or thereabouts.

The Purchaser must at the time of Sale enter
into an agreement to complete the purchase
Money in ten days from the day of sale.

And be must satisfy himself as to the mea-
surement and boundaries of the Ground previ-
ous to the sale.

Further particulars may be known at the
Masters office, or at the office of Mr. RICK-
ETTS in the Fort.

LOST.

A SET of Bills for £ 30 Sterling, dated the
18th instant, drawn upon J. Swayne, Esq.
Wine Street, Bristol, England, by John T.
Swayne, Midshipman, and endorsed by Captain
T. Briggs, of H. M. ship Clorinde. It is re-
quested that no person will negociate them, but
if offered for that purpose, that they may be
sent to C. WYONX, Esq. at his Garden House,
opposite the Pantheon.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A HANDSOME Bay, half-bred-Arab Horse,
near 14 hands high. He goes well in
Saddle and has been driven in single and dou-
ble harness. Price only 125 Pagodas.

For particulars enquire of the Printer of this
Paper, or of Messrs. Balfour and Hogg, Aucti-
oneers, Blacktown.

WANTED.

TO manage and keep the accounts of an
Auction & Concern, three Persons of
good address, and otherwise qualified. Apply to
the Printer of this Paper.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.

To be Sold by Public Auction

By F. Dunker,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM

On SATURDAY next, the 3d February,

IN FRANCISCO JOZE STREET, No. 1.

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

FURTHER PROPERTY

OF

Mr. William Bell,

DECEASED;

LATE

SILVER SMITH,

AND

WATCH MAKER,

ONE English Gold Timekeeper, one small Gold Repeating Watch, one New Gilt Watch, and several Silver and Gilt Hunting Watches.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. WILLIAM PARR,

HEREBY GIVES NOTICE

THAT HE WILL

ON THE FIRST OF FEBRUARY NEXT

ADMIT HIS BROTHER

Mr. Samuel Parr,

AS PARTNER

AND THAT THE BUSINESS WILL

FROM THAT DATE

BE CONDUCTED UNDER THE

DESIGNATION OF

PARR BROTHERS.

MADRAS *January*, 24, 1810.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A FEW BEAUTIFUL

BIRDS OF PARADISE,

WELL ADAPTED FOR

Presents for Europe.

APPLY TO

Branson and Mackay.

MADRAS, *January* 27, 1810.

Concert Postponed.

BY DESIRE.

THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN of *Madras* and its vicinity are respectfully informed that

ON THURSDAY EVENING,

THE FIRST FEBRUARY,

WILL BE EXHIBITED

IN THE

EXCHANGE

OF

FORT ST. GEORGE,

BY DESIRE

AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

HIS EXCELLENCY

Major General Gowdie,

COMMANDER IN CHIEF,

&c. &c. &c.

VOCAL PERFORMANCE,

CONSISTING OF

Selected TRIOS, CATCHES, DUETS and SONGS.—Every arrangement will be made for the convenience and accommodation of the AUDIENCE.

Begins precisely at 9 o'clock.

N. B.—Front seat Tickets, 2 Star Pagodas.
Second seat Tickets 5 Rupees.

Tickets to be had of Mr. EGLAN, EXCHANGE, with bills of the performance accompanying them.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On THURSDAY next, the 1st February,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,

THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES,

OF

PLATE, &c.

BEING THE PROPERTY OF

A GENTLEMAN

LEAVING THE SETTLEMENT,

VIZ.

THIRTY three Table, thirty three Desert, twenty eight Tea, two Soup, and one Marrow Spoon, thirty five Table Forks, one pair handsome curry Dishes, a stew pan with a Lamp underneath, one pair of Salt Cellars, a Mustard Pot (Gilt inside with Spoon) and two covers for tumbler.

ALSO

A fowling piece, four Cavalry sabres, three pieces of remarkably fine Long Cloth, Port Wine, Madeira and Beer in Bottles.

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

Two capital Chargers, equal to any weight, three strong Bindy Horses and a Bandy with Harness, and sundry other Articles.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

On THURSDAY, the 15th of February next,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, PRECISELY,

THAT large and Commodious House, with detached buildings, Out Offices, Stabling and Garden, belonging to the late BENJAMIN ROEBUCK.

The House contains nine Rooms and two Verandahs, and the Northern Verandah inclosed with folding Vinetion Doors.

The detached Buildings contain six Commodious Bed Rooms.

The Offices consists of Kitchen, Godowns, and every convenience fitting for a large Family.

There is a double Coach House, excellent Stabling for twenty Horses, Cow, Sheep, and Teal House and an inclosed Padook for Deer.

There are besides Sundry buildings on the Grounds that may be applied to various useful purposes.—The Garden contains four Wells of excellent water 1,050 Coccanut Trees, which with proper nanagement should yield an annual rent of 525 Pagodas and is well stocked with engrofted alphanse mango and various other Fruit Trees which are in triving state.

The Ground measuring in the whole 26 Cawnies and 12 Grounds and lies so disposed that it may be Commodiously parcelled out into three seperate Lots for building upon, independing of and leaving Ten or eleven Cawnies for the present House.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per Cent. of the Purchase Money to be paid down immediately after the Sale, and the residue within ten days; in default of which the Premises will be put up and resold at the loss and Expence of the first Purchaser with all advantages forfeited.

The expence of conveyance to be borne by the purchaser.

N. B. Plan of the Grounds may be seen and further particulars known on application to JAMES DOBBIN at his Auction Room.

CHATEAU MARGOT.

A FEW CHESTS

OF THE

ABOVE ADMIRED

WINE,

RECEIVED BY THE

LATE ARRIVALS,

IS FOR SALE

AT TEN PAGODAS A DOZEN,

APPLY TO

Branson and Mackay.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT THE

GARDEN HOUSE

BELONGING TO

THE LATE

Ben. Roebuck, Esq.

On MONDAY, the 5th day of March next ensuing,

AND

Succeeding days 'till the whole are disposed of,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,

THE property of the above Gentleman, consisting of handsome Plate, elegant Furniture, Glass, and China Ware, &c. &c.

ALSO

An extensive and valuable Library of Books, an elegant collection of Pictures, seven Pipes of London Particular Madeira, that has been eight years in Mr. Roebuck's Cellar, remarkably fine Old Madeira that has been twenty years in bottles, Sherry, ten years in bottles in India, very fine Old Coniac Brandy, eight years old in bottles, few dozen of White Hermitage, and excellent Old Constantia.

Catalogues of which will be printed and circulated previous to the sale.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

From the engagement made by J. D. to pay the proceeds of the sale within fifteen days, he begs leave to state to the Public, that no articles can be delivered unless previously paid for, not even to those that he may have running accounts with, and such lots that may remain uncleared after five days from the day of purchase, will be put up and resold at the risk and expence of the first purchaser, who will forfeit all advantages and be liable to such deficiency as may arise on the resale.

N. B. Catalogues will be sent to the Out Stations, and all orders that are accompanied with reference will be attended to.

Freight for Rangoon.

THE BRIG JAMES BALFOUR, will sail for the above port direct, on the 6th February, for particulars apply to Mr. FAURE, in Samboo-Doss street, No. 67.

Calcutta Lottery.

SECOND DAY's DRAWING,

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1810,

Nos. 3290, and 3728. Prizes of 10,000 Sicca Rupees each.

No. 3815, a Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 617, 5194, and 5798, Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

PRIZES OF 100 RUPEES EACH.

54	58	238	245	294	381	460	472
512	518	520	581	659	682	765	817
824	857	865	877	1086	1224	1292	1305
1370	1416	1459	1502	1560	1569	1582	1606
1639	1791	1846	1852	1870	1881	1975	2172
2190	2193	2199	2251	2301	2305	2376	2439
2514	2633	2639	2698	2772	2883	2935	2956
2964	2976	2979	3051	3052	3056	3121	3148
3332	3349	3354	3482	3544	3568	3680	3739
3793	3835	3838	3868	3873	3885	3904	3930
3957	3959	3960	4006	4161	4214	4239	4398
4421	4490	4069	4630	4784	4810	4829	4889
4895	4946	5011	5020	5096	5108	5172	5216
5218	5288	5290	5310	5376	5414	5420	5464
5486	5503	5611	5623	5626	5705	5758	5771
5792	5807	5832	5842	5848	5896	5937.	

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING,

MONDAY, January 8, 1810.

No. 1663, a Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.

PRIZES OF 100 RUPEES EACH.

67	85	86	181	431	441	475	494
534	560	603	651	676	748	776	792
800	845	895	935	1076	1151	1173	1252
1439	1483	1489	1552	1578	1744	1752	1787
1933	1943	1949	1953	1956	1986	1999	2005
2016	2022	2024	2061	2142	2176	2254	2259
2297	2381	2389	2412	2414	2504	2550	2575
[illegible]	[illegible]678	2679	2736	2796	2825	2827	2890
2903	2955	3066	3081	3179	3225	3237	3258
3259	3285	3358	3421	3458	3612	3715	3782
3846	3872	3793	3927	3970	3977	4032	408[illegible]
4146	4201	4252	4254	4283	4354	4394	4478
4518	4543	4600	4615	4664	4723	4733	475[illegible]
4779	4782	4827	4857	4906	4960	4981	5019
5032	5034	5035	5148	5192	5294	5343	5562
5578	5706	5749	5750	5767	5775	5785	5844
5874	5920	5932.					

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY M. KELLY, NEXT DOOR TO THE TOWN MAJOR'S HOUSE IN THE FORT.

*** It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the PRINTER who will pay attention to their order and any SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

Supplement to the Madras Courier.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1810.

(Continued from the third page of the Paper.)

February 1803, was 464,193l. being about 1-86th part of the Unredeemed Debt then existing, was, on the 1st of February 1809, 1,222,354l. being about 1-52d part of the Unredeemed Debt, and may be estimated to amount on the 1st of February 1810 to about 1,396,000l.

(30.)—That the total net payments into the Exchequer, on account of the Ordinary Revenue of Ireland, in the year ending the 5th of January 1808, was 3,314,293l. and in the year ending the 5th of January 1809, 4,571,205l.

(31.)—That the official value of all Imports into Ireland, in the year ending the 5th of January 1808, was 6,087,741l.—and That the official value of all Imports into Ireland, in the year ending the 5th of January 1807, was 7,129,507l.

(32.)—That the official value of Irish Produce and Manufactures exported from Ireland in the year ending the 5th of January 1808, was 4,876,070l. and the real value thereof 8,576,817l.—And,

That the official value of Irish Produce and Manufactures exported in the year ending the 5th of January, 1809, was 5,696,897l. and the real value thereof 12,577,517l.

That the official value of Foreign Merchandize exported from Ireland in the year ending the 5th of January, 1808, was 219,208l. and in the year ending the 5th of January, 1809, 235,694l.

(33.)—That the number of Irish Vessels which entered inwards in Ireland, in the year ending the 5th of January, 1803, was 1,408; their tonnage, 98,401; and their men, 7,001:—Of British Vessels, 5,826; tonnage, 535,819; and their men, 31,805:—And the number of Foreign Vessels, 366; their tonnage, 58,560; and their men, 3,791.

That in the year ending the 5th of January, 1809, the number of Irish Vessels which entered inwards was 1,533; their tonnage, 111,614; and their men, 7,485:—The number of British Vessels, 7,189; their tonnage, 696,403; and their men, 38,426:—And the number of Foreign Vessels, 159; their tonnage, 25,356; and their men, 1,580.

(34.)—That the total Expenditure of Great Britain, from the 5th January, 1793, to the 5th January, 1801, may be stated in each year respectively as follows, viz.—

In the year ending the 5th January, 1794.
Charge of Public Debt........£10,584,442
Interest of Exchequer Bills........327,152
All other Services........14,491,361
Total Expenditure........£25,401,959

1795—Charge of Public Debt..11,356,576
Interest of Exchequer Bills..316,136
Navy Bills Funded........1,907,450
All other Services........23,419,021
Total Expenditure........36,999,223
Exclusive of an advance to the Emperor of Germany, by way of Loan of 4,600,000
Making together........41,599,223

1796—Charge of Public Debt....12,582,135
Interest of Exchequer Bills..366,362
Navy Bills Funded........1,490,615
All other Services........31,014,204
Total Expenditure........45,453,346

1797—Charge of Public Debt....14,429,798
Interest of Exchequer Bills 267,539
Navy Bills Funded........4,226,796
All other Services........34,614,225
Total Expenditure........53,538,358

1798—Charge of Public Debt..18,402,020
Interest of Exchequer Bills..375,456
Navy Bills Funded........11,595,529
All other Services........31,083,193
Total Expenditure........61,456,198
Exclusive of an advance to the Emperor of Germany, by way of Loan, of 1,620,000
Making together........63,075,198

1799—Charge of Public Debt....19,515,294
Interest of Exchequer Bills..356,847
All other Services........27,517,924
Total Expenditure........47,390,065

1800—Charge of Public Debt....20,033,003
Interest of Exchequer Bills 1,021,626
All other Services........33,095,440
Total Expenditure........54,140,069

1801—Charge of Public Debt..29,268,361
Interest of Exchequer Bills..766,480
All other Services........36,124,782
Total Expenditure........57,160,123

(35.)—That the total Expenditure of Great Britain, from the 5th January, 1801, to the 5th January, 1809, may be stated in each year respectively as follows, viz.—

In the year ending the 5th January, 1802.
Charge of Public Debt..£21,883,205
Interest of Exchequer Bills 1,121,890
All other Services........39,247,084
Total Expenditure........£62,252,179

1803—Charge of Public Debt....23,440,677
Interest of Exchequer Bills 1,105,935
All other Services........28,822,408
Total Expenditure........53,369,020

1804—Charge of Public Debt....23,381,150
Interest of Exchequer Bills..801,787
All other Services........25,673,967
Total Expenditure........49,856,904

1805—Charge of Public Debt....24,769,607
Interest of Exchequer Bills..624,851
All other Services........35,081,362
Total Expenditure........60,475,828

1806—Charge of Public Debt....25,892,814
Interest of Exchequer Bills 1,478,316
All other Services........42,624,847
Total Expenditure........69,995,977

1807—Charge of Public Debt..27,274,409
Interest of Exchequer Bill 1,310,626
All other Services........40,674,960
Total Expenditure........69,260,055

1808—Charge of Public Debt....28,510,497
Interest of Exchequer Bills 1,574,361
All other Services........39,936,855
Total Expenditure........70,021,713

1809—Charge of Public Debt....29,115,904
Interest of Exchequer Bills 1,610,462
All other Services........46,609,756
Total Expenditure........77,336,222

(36.)—That the means by which the above expenditure has been defrayed (exclusive of issues of Exchequer Bills) may be stated each year respectively as follows, viz.

In the year ending the 5th of January 1794.
Ordinary Revenue, including the small branches of the Hereditary Revenue, about........£. 17,047,604
Incidental Payments........400,000
Lottery........130,000
Total raised within the year.... 17,577,604
Loan........4,500,000 } 4,443,828
Deduct Discount and Charges 56,172 }
Total........22,021,432

Year ending the 5th January 1795.
Ordinary Revenue........17,273,272
Incidental Payments about....400,000
Lottery, about........130,000
Total raised within the year,.... 17,803,272
Loan,........11,000,000
Deduct Discount, &c. 193,329
10,806,671 } 12,714,121
Navy Bills funded,........1,907,450 }
30,517,393

Year ending the 5th January 1796.
Ordinary Revenue........1[illegible]0,479
Incidental Payments........[illegible],000
Lottery........[illegible]
Total raised within the year........19,370,479
Loan........18,000,000 } 17,670,024
Deduct Discount, &c. 329,976 }
Navy Bills funded........1,490,645 } 23,760,669
Loan for the Emperor of Germany 4,600,000 }
43,131,148

Year ending the 5th January 1797.
Ordinary Revenue........20,783,186
Incidental Payment........400,000
Lottery........130,000
Total raised within the year.... 21,313,186
Loan........25,500,000 } 25,259,253 }
Deduct Discount, &c. 240,747 } } 29,486,049
Navy Bills funded........4,226,796 }
50,799,235

Year ending 5th January 1798.
Ordinary Revenue........21,639,106
Incidental Payments........308,535
Dutch Prizes........550,000
Lottery........134,852
Total raised within the year.... 22,692,493
Loans for Great Britain 31,000,000 } 30,743,013 }
Deduct Discount &c. 256,987 } }
Loan for the Emperor of germany 1,620,000 } 45,396,542
Navy Bills funded........11,595,529 }
Exchequer Bills funded........1,438,000 } 68,089,035

Year ending 5th January 1799.
Ordinary Revenue........24,877,572
Incidental Payments........514,327
Lottery........321,157
War Taxes voted........7,500,000
Total raised within the year...... 33,213,116
Loan........15,000,000 } 14,775,002
Deduct Discount, &c. ...... 224,998 }
Advanced by the Bank 3,000,000
50,988,118

Year ending 5th January 1800.
Ordinary Revenue........28,058,689
Incidental Payments........514,397
War Taxes voted........10,000,000
Lottery........821,147
Total raised within the year.... 38,894,233
Loan........15,500,000 } 15,322,481
Deduct Discount, &c. .... 177,519 }
54,216,714

Year ending 5th January 1801.
Ordinary Revenue........25,811,046
Incidental Payments........454,273
War Taxes voted........6,550,000
Lottery........316,329
Total raised within the year...... 33,131,648
Loan........18,500,000 } 18,306,309
Deduct Discount, &c........ 193,191 }
Advance for Bank Charter........3,000,000
54,438,547

Year ending 5th January 1802.
Ordinary Revenue........27146,284
Incidental Payments........199,048
War Taxes voted........5,200,000
Lottery........193,020
Total raised within the year - 34,515,140
Loan........25,500,000 } 25,01[illegible],[illegible]43
Deduct Discount, &c...... 480,455 }

Year ending 5th January 1803. 59,534,685
Ordinary Revenue........32,124,043
Incidental Payments........194,433
Arrears of War Taxes........3,428,900
Lottery, deducting the proportion for Ireland........ } 350,306
Total raised within the year - 36,077,682
Loan........23,000,000 } 22,960,081 }
Deduct Discount, &c. 39,919 } } 30,870,531
Exchequer Bills, funded ......7,910,450 }
66,948,21

Year ending 5th January 1804.
Ordinary Revenue........34,854,080
Incidental Payments........290,825
War Taxes voted........4,500,000
Lottery........221,658
Total raised within the year - 40,866,573
Loan........10,000,000 } 9,954,352
Deduct Discount, &c........ 45,648 }
50,820,925

Year ending 5th January 1805.
Ordinary Revenue........33,058,295
Incidental Payments........276,426
War Taxes voted........15,440,000
Lottery........275,764
Total raised within the year - 49,050,485
Loan........10,000,000 } 9,795,465
Deduct Discount, &c........ 234,535 }
58,815,950

Year ending 5th January 1806.
Ordinary Revenue........35,373,427
Incidental Payments........499,512
War Taxes voted........14,500,000
Lottery........240,032
Total raised within the year - 50,612,971
Loan........20,000,000 } 19,607,357
Deduct Discount, &c........ 392,643 }
70,220,328

Year ending 5th January 1807.
Ordinary Revenue........37,433,380
Incidental Payments........268,759
Grant of Spanish Prizes........882,353
War Taxes voted........18,000,000
Lottery........317,607
Total raised within the year - 59,902,099
Loan........18,000,000 } 17,732,212
Deduct Discount, &c...... 267,788 }
74,634,311

Year ending 5th January 1808.
Ordinary Revenue........38,414,098
Incidental Payments........121,[illegible]
War Taxes voted........19,800,000
Lottery........516,263
Total raised within the year 58,856,31[illegible]
Loan........12,200,000 } 12,109,032
Deduct Discount, &c...... 90,968 }
70,965,344

Year ending 5th January 1809.
Ordinary Revenue........39,914,186
Incidental Payments........148,183
War Taxes voted........20,000,000
Lottery........292,413
Total raised within the year - 60,354,782
Loan........8,000,000 } 7,965,669 }
Deduct Discount, &c. 34,331 } } 11,965,669
Exchequer Bills funded........4,000,000 }
Bank Advance, without interest........ 3,5000,000
75,320,451

(37.)—That the total amount of the Public Expenditure of Great Britain, exclusive of the charge of Loans raised for the service of Ireland, for ten years ending the 5th January 1803, comprising the whole period of the War terminated by the Peace of Amiens, may be stated at about 503,378,540l. whereof 178,520,454l. arose from the charge of the Public Funded and Unfunded Debt, and 224,858,086l. from all other Services, and that about 241,909,953l. was raised by the Ordinary Revenue and Incidental Payments of different kinds, about 32,679,000l. by Extraordinary War Taxes, 220,095,607l. by additions to the Public Funded Debt 3,000,000l. by an Advance from the Bank without interest, in consideration of the renewal of the Charter, and an Advance of 3,000,000l. from the Bank in 1798, or which 1,500,000l. was repaid in 1803.

(38.)—That the total amount of the Public Expenditure of Great Britain, exclusive of the charge of Loans raised for the service of Ireland, for six years ending the 5th of January, 1809, being the six first years of the present war, may be stated at about 395,945,599l.; whereof 166,445,052l. arose from the charge of Public Funded and Unfunded Debt, and 229,701,947l. from all other services; and that about 224, 403,222l. has been raised by the ordinary revenue and incidental payments of various kinds, 92,240,000l. by extraordinary war taxes, 81,168,418l. by additions to the Public Funded Debt, and 3,500,000l. by an advance without interest from the Bank.

(39.) That if the sum raised by War Taxes previously to the Peace of Amiens, had been added to the Loan of each year, a further charge would have been incurred of 48,678,000l. Capital Stock, and 1,850,000l. Annual Charge, at the rate at which such Loans, so augmented, had been raised at the average rate of three years, immediately preceding the imposition of such War Taxes, a further charge would have been incurred, of 5,296,000l. Capital Stock, and 1,812,000l. Annual Charge: making in the whole an addition of 63,974,000l. Capital Debt, and 3,662,000l. Annual Charge, to be raised by permanent Taxes.

(40.)—That if the sum raised by War Taxes during the first six years of the present War, had been added to the Loan of each year, a further charge would have been incurred, of 132,969,000l. Capital Stock, and 6,755,000l. Annual Charge, at the rate in which such Loans were actually raised in each year. But that if such Loans so augmented had been raised at a rate as much exceeding their actual rate, as those raised in the three years immediately preceding the imposition of War Taxes in the War terminated by the Peace of Amiens, did those which were contracted during the remainder of the War, an additional charge would have been incurred of about 40,000,000l. Capital Stock, and 1,604,000l. Annual Charge, making in the whole, an additional Debt of about 173,000,000l. Capital Stock, and 3,360,000l. Annual Charge, to be raised by Permanent Taxes.

(41.)—That the Net Produce of the New and Additional Duties imposed each year, from the 5th of January 1793 to the present year, on an average of the two years last past, or of the two last years, whereof a separate account has been laid before Parliament, was respectively as follows, viz.

Year	Permanent Taxes.			War Taxes	Total.
1793	295,464				295,464
1794	1,224,267				1,224,267
1795	1,343,157				1,343,157
1796	1,312,497				1,312,497
1797	3,064,598				3,064,598
1798	637,772	Aid and Contributions collected in several years,		6,575,581	7,213,353
1799	128,093	Convoy Duty, average two years	1,216,251	6,552,154	6,680,247
		Income Duty, average three years.	5,335,293		
1800	946,362				946,36
1801	1,993,627				1,993,627
1802	4,817,333				4,817,333
1803	536,641	Customs and Excise	7,391,954	12,046,619	12,583,260
		Property Tax	4,654,665		
1804	1,101,236	Customs		704,674	1,805,910
1805	1,326,772	Property		1,464,211	2,790,983
1806	439,994	Customs and Excise	667,204	5,833,158	6,322,152
		Property	5,215,954		
1807	Nil.			Nil.	
1808 to Jan. 5, 1809	274,080			35,025	309,105

VARIETIES.

POLITICAL CONNOISSEURS.

MR. SATIRIST,

Having received a hint from a friend of mine, who sometimes dabbles in the Edinburgh Review, that Mr. R-sc-e had prevailed upon "the Talents" to fix a day for visiting the exhibition at Somerset-house, I took care to be there at an early hour on the day chosen, and fortunately was in time for the arrival of the learned personages.

Some confusion arose at their entrance, occasioned by Mr. Sh-r-d-n's extraordinary forgetfulness in coming without his purse! Lord H. P-tt-y's patience was overcome before this obstacle was removed; and making a sudden bound over the door-keeper's bar, he soon reached the landing place, and was proceeding in his ill-timed levity, when recalled by a gloomy frown from Lord Gr-y. Mr. Sh-r-d-n, however, soon brought his noble friend back to good humour, by expessing his wonder that he should be chagrined at so petty an annoyance, reminding him also of the *Strange ways* which the boy had lately espoused.

Earl Temple was much blown, getting up stairs, and declared his resolution, ever to be, for the future, a stationary Lord.

The first painting which attracted their attention, particularly that of Mr. P-ns-bny, was the portrait of Mr. Congreve, inventor of the Copenhagen rockets. The sensibility of "All the Talents" was strangely excited by their view of this "barbarous, indefensible, and unjustifiable author of destruction." The crowned head of Brobdignag never expressed more horror at the narration of Lemuel Gulliver than did Mr. Wh-tbr-d at his execrable contrivance. Mr. P-ns-by remarked, that rockets were known long before they were invented by Mr. Congreve, stating that they were no other than the wild fire of the Greeks, with this slight difference, that one swam in the air, whereas the other flew under water. Mr. Wh-tbr-d was brewing another storm of angry elequence, when he was unseasonably hurried away, by a dignified request from Lord Gr-y, to pay attention to the portrait of their friend Sir R. Phillips.

"Oh, Heavens! the very same,
The soften'd image of my noble friend:
Alive his every look, his every feature
More elegantly touch'd."

exclaimed his lordshhip: when reproved by Mr. Sh-r-d-n for plagiarising from the Catalogue, he was evidently displeased, and afterwards carefully avoided that side of the room.

All stood in mute astonishment at the representation of Cardinal Beaufort's death. Mr. Gr-tt-n suggested, that "Goverment could take no better method of conciliating the affections of the Catholics than by presenting the picture to the college of Maynooth." Mr. P-ns-nby, intending a compliment, drew blushes from the by-standers, by observing to Mr. Gr-tt-n, "that a more valuable donation would be his own portrait, which had been thrown aside by the university of Dublin."

The exclamation of "Oh what a piece," from Lord Ersk-ne, attracted the attention of "All the Talents" to the painting of Helen at the Scæan Gate. Lord Gr-y coldly observed, "that there certainly was much piety in the countenance of the old King," but remarked rather severely on the superstition of his ancestors; and disliked very much the expression of each of the Ministers; particularly that of the dark one behind the throne. Mr. Wh-tbr-d's humanity was again excited by the second recurrence of a siege; and Mr. W-nd-h-m, who had been hitherto somewhat silent, now explained, with much ardour and emphasis, the propriety of reviving the tactics of the ancients; he expressed a strong aversion to bombs; and intimated the prudence & caution of a ten years blockade. Mr. R-sc-e was about expatiating on the blessing of a numerous offspring, but was uncivilly interrupted by Lord H. P-tt-y's commendation of Helen's instep. Mr. W-nd-h-m eagerly drew them to his opinions on the armour; Mr. Ti-rn-y insisted, from its success, that it must have been indubitably brass. Dr. Lawrance inclined to lead. "Papier-maché," ejaculated Lord T-mple. "Not pig iron, I hope," rejoined Lord H. P-tt-y. From the instrument of war it was a natural transition to the cause. A point of honour," cried Mr. P-ns-nby. "Ah, pardon me," said Lord Ersk-ne; "an affair of gallantry—causa teterrima belli" "What?" maliciously asked Mr. Sh-r-d-n. Lord T-mple churkled, Mr. Gr-tt-n smiled, Lord Gr-y turned on his heel, and Lord Ersk-ne, together with Lord H. P-tt-y, did the like.

Many of the company seemed anxious to contemplate the painting of the unpaid bill, but Mr. Sh-r-d-n's uneasiness was so visible, that they passed on to the picture of Ulysses & Laertes: this quickly restored Mr. Sh-r-d-n's good humour. Mr. R-sc-e elegantly insinuated, "that parental affection was also illustrated by more modern examples," and reminded him of his happy application of the tender apostrophe in Ossian: "there goes Morni, the father of Gaul."* Mr. Sh-r-d-n was strongly affected, but Mr. T-rn-y so far forgot his accustomed regard to order as to laugh! Mr. P-ns-nby drew their attention from that picture, by acutely detecting the strong likness which the painting of Phaeton bore to Lord H. Petty. "It was a great fall, pitifully exclaimed Lord Gr-y: "yet methinks he moves gracefully through the air," said Mr. Sh-r-d-n; "a falling meteor," exclaimed Mr. W-ndh-m, "descending to the horizon!"

The posthumous portrait of Mr. Pitt attracted their attention. "Executed to the life," said Mr P-ns-by."

"Odd enough that," rejoined Mr. Sh-r-d-n, "being painted after his death." "Psha!" pettishly exclaimed Lord Gr-y, hurrying them from the apartment

All seemed anxious to get into the council room: they found, however, much opposition to their entrance owing to an immense crowd collected by Lord H. P-tty's figuring with extreme violence before a dancing Bacchante. Mr. W-ndh-m suffered severely in the crowd from a Westminster volunteer, and Mr. Sh-r-d-n was hustled by a disappointed pickpocket. From the general dissatisfaction which the party had excited by Lord Gr-y's austerity, Lord H. P-t-ty's frivolity, and Mr. Sh-r-d-n's illtimed jokes, "All the Talents" judged it prudent to retire, except Lord Erskine, whom the rest were obliged to disown; for perfectly regardless of his associates, surrounded by a company of Cyprians, and pointing to his own picture, he continued to vociferate "I. I. I!!"

Lord Gr-nv-lle and Lord H-ll-nd, who arrived late, had joined their friends in the model-room. All the designs for the elevation of churches met with their disapprobation. Lord Folk-ne, who, in the other rooms, had exhibited a total ignorance of Indian scenery, affected to discover many faults in the bust of the Marquis Wellesley. The facade of a college was much admired by Mr P-ns-nby and Mr. Gr-tt-n, who took a sketch for the accommodation of the Maynooth professors. Lord H-ll-d preferred, however, a Spanish front; and indeed the tastes of all the party were decidedly foreign. Mr. Sh-r-d-n found fault with the clumsy design of a Temple, and declared he though it a mere waste of paper.

Although anxious to gratify themselves by more designs, "the Talents" were obliged to abandon their intention (notwithstanding the repeated solicitations of Mr. P-ns-nby to stay) by the sudden appearance of Lord Ersk-ne and his female friends, who had now most unpleasantly attracted a marked and universal attention.

SCARRON.

N. B. I had nearly forgotten a ridiculous blunder of Mr. P-ns-nby's, who mistook the figures of Don Quixote and Sancho, for likenesses of Mr. W-ndh-m and that unfeeling parasite * * *.

* 'There goes *Richard*, the father of Tom!"—*Westminster election.*

STAFFORDSHIRE NOMINATION.

JUNE 30, 1809.

The Sheriff having opened the business of the day.

The Hon. Edward Moncton, of Somerford, said, that Lord Granville Leveson Gower having vacated his Seat for the County, by having accepted the office of Secretary at War, he begged leave to offer him again as a fit object of their choice.

The Hon. Washington Shirley seconded the nomination.

Charles Wolseley, Esq. of Wolseley Park, then rose and said—"I cannot help objecting, as a Freeholder, to the nomination that has just been made:—I object to the Noble Lord, as a Placeman and a Pensioner—Did he vote against the Duke of York? Has he ever voted for the abolishing any of the public abuses? What has he ever done for us? (A voice from below said, "*Nothing.*") Where is Sir John Wrottesley? Why is he not present? He formerly canvassed the votes of this County, and gave us a pledge that he would come forward and assert the independence of the County; but perhaps he feels himself fettered by his connections with a certain Noble House.—Mr. Sheriff, I move the Thanks of this Meeting to our worthy Representative Sir E. Littleton, for his upright and independent conduct on all occasions."

The Sheriff (Theo. Levett, Esq. of Wichnor Park) then rose and said, that thanks to Sir E. Littleton, however he might merit them, being totally unconnected with the business of the day, he must object to the motion.

Thomas Lister, Esq. of Armitage Park, then rose and said—"I had hoped that the business of this day would have passed without opposition; as this, however, has not been the case, I think it my duty to offer a few words.—The Hon. Gentleman's principal objection to the Noble Lord appears to be, that he is a Placeman, and that he has lately accepted a distinguished situation under His Majesty's Government. Now upon this very ground I think the Noble Lord entitled to an additional share of your confidence and esteem. He has a peculiar claim upon our approbation, when we see him foregoing all those temptations to indolence and inactivity, afforded by his splendid fortune and exalted rank, and undertaking the fatigues of an office of great labour and responsibility. It is not the first time he has devoted his very excellent abilities to the service of his country. It must be a great satisfaction to us all to think the Noble Lord, from his habits of business, from his constant residence at the fountain head of political intelligence; from his strict attention to his Parliamentary duties, and from the confidential situation he holds in the administration of public affairs, is in an especial degree qualified to promote the interests of this great and opulent County. I will not omit this opportunity of saying, that I perceive there is a system on foot whose object is to drive away every thing respectable in talent and exalted in situation from the Government of public affairs—an attempt to impute to every man in a public capacity base and dishonourable motives, to reduce all the exercises of talents and an honest ambition to the low and sordid standard of pecuniary consideration. Some men seem to think that no one can accept an office but at the expence of his virtue; they appear to suppose that it is the nature of power to pollute all whom it touches; and yet, by a strange inconsistency, these very men wish us to believe, that were they themselves once put into official situations, they would pass the fiery ordeal, and come out pure gold. But I am not in the habit of so appreciating the needy levellers and inexperienced reformers of the present day, as to believe that they would escape from this trial of their honesty, one iota more virtuous or more incorrupt than those they so sedulously endeavour to degrade. I wish to refer the Hon. Gentleman to the records of his own family (certainly a very ancient and honourable one); I wish him to mark the footsteps of his ancestor, who (to use the words of an eminent writer) commenced in 'speculative Republicanism and ended in practical Toryism.—This distinguished ancestor, under the banners of Oliver Cromwell, began with levelling all distinctions in society, and was at last himself created one of the Lords under the usurper. I wish the Hon. Gentleman to apply the capacity I believe him to possess to the circumstances of those times—they may afford him a useful lesson; he will there learn, that a system so similar to the one attempted to be brought forward in these days, beginning with the complaint of some real, but more imaginary grievances, ended in a tyranny the most oppressive which this country ever knew."

Thomas Swinnerton, Esq. of Butterton, then rose and said, he objected to the Noble Lord for not having opposed the Stoke Rectory Bill, which he ought to have done, as so many of his constituents were interested therein. He then went into a long detail of the history of that Bill, and after an able speech, concluded, by opppsing the nomination of the Noble Lord.

Lord Granville Leveson Gower then rose and made a most eloquent and impressive speech. He declared his entire co-operation with the present Ministers, to whom he was bound by ties of the strictest private friendship, and by an union of political sentiment, but if ever it was required of him by them to support measures hostile to his own honest opinion, at that moment the connection would be dissolved. He had no hesitation in saying, that he did vote against the several motions tending to criminate the Duke of York, and this he did upon the purest and most entire conviction. He lamented, indeed, the many scenes of indiscretion that were brought forward, and these rendered it more difficult to separate the real merits of the case. As to his being a pensioner, he had to state, that he received none of the public money. He might have claimed it on account of the situation he held, and which his predecessor had done, but he declined it. The Noble Lord concluded by thanking his numerous friends, and declaring his determination of promoting the interests of his constituents to the utmost of his abilities.

The thanks of the Meeting were then voted to the Sheriff, for his upright, honourable, and impartial conduct, and the Meeting was then dissolved.

MISCELLANIOUS PARAGRAPHS.

In one of the shipping lists of last week, was the following singular annunciation, "the *Duchess of York is cast away*; and the *Duke of York* has put into port, *dismantled.*"

Lexicographers have defined *Protection* to be a "shelter from evil." How strangely words alter their meaning, when they get into *bad company!*